

Catawba Journal.

VOL. III.]

CHARLOTTE, N. C. TUESDAY, AUGUST 28, 1827.

[NO. 145.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY
BY LEMUEL BINGHAM,
At Three Dollars a year, paid in advance.

No paper will be discontinued, unless at the discretion of the editor, until all arrears are paid.

Advertisements will be inserted at the usual rates. Persons sending in advertisements, are requested to note on the margin the number of insertions, or they will be continued until forbids and charged accordingly.

Relief for Stammering.

THE Rev. Thomas P. Hunt informs the citizens of North-Carolina that, by authority of Mrs. Leigh, he has appointed John B. Cottrell and Dr. D. R. Dunlap, of Charlotte, N. Carolina, Agents for correcting impediments of speech.

The above named agents having received full instruction and authority, give notice to the community in general, that they are prepared to receive Stammerers of every grade at the residence of Dr. D. R. Dunlap, in Charlotte, where he or Mr. Cottrell may at all times be found. They do not hesitate to warrant a cure (on condition of their attention to instruction) to all who may come well recommended for integrity and honesty; and no others need apply. Children, above three years of age, of respectable parents, will be received. From this it may be understood, that all adults must bring certificates of their standing in society. Adults may be cured in from one to ten days; children require longer time. Prices are regulated by circumstances, and will be made known on application. Board can be had on reasonable terms.

N. B. Mr. J. B. Cottrell was a stammerer of the worst kind, and has been cured on Mrs. Leigh's system.

Charlotte, June 27, 1827.—3mt49

The editor of the *Pioneer*, Yorkville, and of the *Carolinian*, Salisbury, will publish the above three times, and forward their bills for payment.

Public Entertainment.

THE subscriber informs his friends and the public, that he has purchased that well known establishment, lately owned and occupied by Dr. Henderson, and is now prepared to entertain travellers and others, who may please to call on him; and no exertions will be spared to render them comfortable, and their stay agreeable. His table will be furnished with every variety which the country affords; his bar with the best of liquors; and his stables with plenty of provender, and careful servants will be in constant attendance.

ROBERT I. DINKINS.

Charlotte, April 20, 1826. *80

Stolen.

FROM the subscriber's stable in Concord, Cabarrus county, N. C. on the night of the 20th inst. two gray HORSES, one of them having dark mane and tail, 7 years old, and a scar on his right hind pastern joint, occasioned by a rope; the other horse is 10 or 11 years old, rather whiter than the other; both in good order and shod before when stolen. They are of the common size, but heavy built. A man, who calls his name William Dean, is suspected to be the thief. Dean was missing the same time the horses were. He is about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, broad across the forehead, but his face tapers towards the chin, with a very large mouth; rather stoop shouldered, unpleasant countenance, and down look; boasts much of his manhood and is fond of mimicking the Dutch brogue, and of gambling, and says he is a carpenter by trade. Had a blue cloth coat with a black velvet collar, gray casinet pantaloons, and black hat with a low tapered crown and broad rim. Fifty dollars reward will be given for his apprehension and confinement in any jail, or his delivery to me in Concord, N. C. together with both or either of the horses. Any information sent me to the Post-Office in this place, will be thankfully received.

JNO. E. MAHAN.

Concord, N. C. July 23, 1827.—40

State of North-Carolina,

Lincoln County.

Superior Court of Law, April Term, A. D. 1827.

Andrew Hoyl

vs. Petition for division of the
The heirs of Mason real estate of said Mason
Hudson, dec'd. and Hudson, deceased.
others.

IT having been made to appear to the Court, that Solomon Stowe and Parnilla his wife, and John Friddle, who are defendants in this suit, live without the limits of this State: It is therefore ordered by Court, that publication be made six weeks in the Catawba Journal, giving notice to the said Solomon Stowe and Parnilla his wife, and to John Friddle, that they appear before the Judge of our next Superior Court of Law, to be held for Lincoln county, at the Court-House in Lincolnton, on the 4th Monday after the 4th Monday of September next, then and there to answer or demur to the said petition, otherwise it will be taken *pro confesso*, and adjudged accordingly.

Witness, Lawson Henderson, Clerk of said Court, at Lincolnton, the 4th Monday after the 4th Monday of March, A. D. 1827, and in the 51st year of the Independence of the United States.

LAWSON HENDERSON.

6t46—pr. adv. \$2 623

State of North-Carolina,

Mecklenburg County....May Sessions, 1827.

James Simmons vs. Levied on a negro man named Jonas.

Edward Green. 6t46—pr. adv. \$2.

It is ordered by Court, that publication be made in the Catawba Journal six weeks, for defendant to make his personal appearance at our Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions in August next, and there to plead and replevy, otherwise judgment will be rendered against him.

I. ALEXANDER, C. M. C.

6t46—pr. adv. \$2.

Henry's Commentary on the Bible.

PROPOSALS

For publishing by subscription, by Twarz & Hogan, Booksellers, No. 255, Market street, Philadelphia,

AN EXPOSITION OF THE OLD & NEW TESTAMENT.

Wherein each chapter is summed up in its contents; the sacred text inserted at large, in distinct paragraphs; each paragraph reduced to its proper heads; the sense given, and largely illustrated, with practical remarks and observations.

BY MATTHEW HENRY, late Minister of the Gospel.

A new Edition: edited by the Rev. George Burder, and the Rev. Joseph Hughes, A. M. With a Life of the Author, by the Rev. Samuel Palmer.

The character of this valuable and highly useful Exposition of the Sacred Writings, is well known to the pious generally of all denominations; and it now certainly stands in no need of a publisher's recommendation.

Condition.—The work will be published in six large royal octavo volumes, of about one thousand pages each, comprising about one-third more matter than is contained in Scott's Commentary, and delivered to subscribers in volumes, at three dollars and fifty cents per volume, well done up in strong boards; or four dollars per volume, handsomely and strongly bound; payable on the receipt of each volume. A volume will be published every three months.

An allowance will be made of one copy for every five subscribers; and to those who obtain but two subscribers, a reasonable allowance will be made.

As the price of the book is put very low, the publishers expect that remittances will be promptly made on the receipt of each volume.

The publishers request those who have subscription papers, to inform them any time prior to the first day of November next, of the number they have got or have a prospect of obtaining.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

From Dr. E. S. Ely, Pastor of the Third Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia.

Gentlemen.—Your proposed republication of the Rev. Matthew Henry's "Exposition of the Old and New Testament, with Practical Remarks and Observations," deserves encouragement from all the friends of evangelical religion in our country. Could I not otherwise obtain a copy of this valuable work, I would give you, in exchange for it, all the Commentaries of Orton, Doddridge, Gill, Campbell, M'Knight, Scott, and Clark: and while I would neither discard nor disparage these, I must say, that Henry has as much good sense, as much practical piety, and as thorough acquaintance with the *mind of the Spirit*, as are manifested by any of his successors.

The late Dr. Livingston was the best preacher on the religious experience of a Christian, that I have ever heard; and it is notorious, that he drew largely from the rich treasures which he found in Henry's Bible.

To any minister of the Gospel, or private Christian, who might regard my opinion, I would say, If you have all other Commentaries, or can purchase but one, be sure to buy Matthew Henry.

L. S. IVES, Associate Rector of St. James's Church, Lancaster.

From the Rev. W. T. Brantly, Pastor of the First Baptist Church, Philadelphia.

Messrs. Twarz & Hogan: The piety and good sense of all Christian communities, have concurred in awarding to Henry's Commentary, a distinguished place among the standard works of the same kind. For myself, I can say, that I have found it one of the best helps to a just and practical acquaintance with the sacred volume. His skill as an interpreter is entitled to much respect; his integrity in adhering to the sense of Scripture, without the colorings of party feeling, is highly commendable; and the divine unction which runs through the whole of his work, must render it an acceptable guide to the devotions of the pious in every denomination.

You have my earnest wishes for the success of the projected publication of this work.

With Christian respect,
W. T. BRANTLY.
13th March, 1827.

Subscriptions for the above valuable work received at this office.

State of North-Carolina,

Mecklenburg County....May Sessions, 1827.

Robert Quay vs. Executed, and John M'.

Larty, George M'Larty, Hugh Parks, Andrew Parks, Robert Hood, James Morris, Daniel H. Walker, and Philander Alexander, summoned as Garnishees.

It is ordered by Court, that publication be made six weeks in the Catawba Journal, for defendant to make his personal appearance at our Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions in August next, and there to plead and replevy, otherwise judgment will be rendered against him.

I. ALEXANDER, C. M. C.

6t46—pr. adv. \$2.

Apprentices.

WANTED, at this Office, two boys, 15 or 16 years of age, as Apprentices to the Printing Business.

Constable's Warrants,
For sale, at this Office.

New Watches & Jewellery.

Thomas Trotter & Co.

RESPECTFULLY inform the public that they have received and offer for sale a few gold and silver patent lever Watches, (gentlemen and ladies) a few good plain Watches, warranted; gentlemen and ladies' gold Chains, Seals and Keys; some hand-made Breast Pins, Finger Rings, Ear Rings, Pearl and Filigree, and Paste in sets, &c. &c.; all or any part of which we will sell low for cash.

Clocks and Watches repaired at the shortest notice, and warranted to perform. Cash given for gold and silver.

N. B. We expect to receive in a short time some elegant Military and plated Goods, &c. Charlotte, May 14, 1827.—30

Increase of Population.—The Annual Report of the American Education Society states that the population of the United States is advancing at the rate of one thousand every day—three hundred and sixty-five thousand a year.

An Irishman and a Yankee met at a tavern, and there was but one bed for them. On retiring, the Yankee said he did not care which side of the bed he took: "Then by Jesus," says Pat, "you may take the under side."

The tables turned.—A Mobile paper contains the cautionary notice of Joseph Ramsay, which commences thus:—

Notice to the Public.—Whereas my lawful wife, Mary Ann Ramsay, has turned me out of doors without any just cause of provocation, I hereby caution the public, &c.

[From the Boston Patriot.]

LETTER XII—AND LAST.
To the Right Honorable George Canning, First Lord of the Treasury, &c.

SIR:—In my last letter I intimated that the abrupt and unfriendly measure of closing the British West Indies upon us, without warning, and the various statements contradictory to each other and to fact, by which, if your letter of January 27th, you justify that measure, could only be explained on one supposition. This supposition is, that till the spring of 1826, you had no intention to adopt any such measure, that you waited (as it was reasonable you should) for the amicable adjustment of the matter by negotiation which was pending, and that the clamors of those engaged in navigation, with some doubt perhaps reviving in your own mind, as to the policy of an entire subversion of your colonial system, led you to seize on a pretext abruptly to break off the negotiation with us; to issue your order in council; and, by way of making all sure, to tell us you would not pledge yourself to resume the negotiation, even if we were ready to come into your demands.

Unfriendly as such a course is, it would not of itself be matter of complaint. But it is matter of complaint, that, instead of manfully owning a change of purpose and opinion, you seek, by fine spun argumentation, to throw upon us the odium of the result, and presume to ascribe this result to pretensions on the part of this government, which, you well knew, it does not set up.

I shall now show you the grounds of this supposition. In 1824, Mr. Rush conducted a negotiation on this and other subjects at London, with Mr. Huskisson and Mr. Stratford Canning. The only point of difference, relative to the trade of the British West Indies, which these negotiators could not adjust, was our demand to enjoy a fair competition with your North American provinces, in the supply of those articles which they, as well as the United States, furnished the West Indies. All branches of the American Government having the year before deliberately sanctioned this demand, by incorporating it into a law, Mr. Rush justly thought it vain to negotiate an abandonment of that demand, and the negotiation was suspended.

The following are the records of the doings of the two last meetings of the negotiators:

"July 22d, 1824.—It was agreed, in consideration of the numerous and complicated questions on which the conferences had turned, that the Plenipotentiaries should meet again and communicate with each other, prior to sending in to their respective governments their final reports of the present state of the negotiations, suspended by the necessity of referring to Washington, on some of the subjects which had been presented for discussion."

The record of the last conference is as follows:

"July 28th, 1824.—The Plenipotentiaries, after communicating with each other, in pursuance of the agreement taken at the preceding conference, and persuaded that they had sufficiently developed the sentiments of their respective governments, on the various subjects of their conferences, separated under the circumstances, which necessarily prevented for the present, any further progress in the negotiations."

It ought here to be observed, that the subject of our trade with the West Indies was one only of six important and difficult questions, which formed the subject of these negotiations. The slave-trade question, the claim for indemnity for deported slaves, the north-eastern boundary of the United States, the navigation of the St. Lawrence, and the territorial claims at the mouth of the Columbia River, were the other subjects to which the attention of the negotiators was called.

The despatch of Mr. Rush, communicating the result and the suspension of the negotiations, bears date 12th August, 1824. It consequently could not have been received in America, and it was not till the near approach of the period when the people of the United States exercise the right of electing those who are to rule over them. The event of the election in the autumn of 1824 was such as to leave undecided the main result till the spring of the following year.

In such cases, it is not the usage of this government, (nor of any government under analogous circumstances,) to act definitely, on great political questions.

It was not till the spring of 1825 that the new Administration was organized.

Among the first appointments made was that of a Minister to London. For this office the choice fell on a gentleman whose numerous high qualifications for it were justly supposed to be enhanced, by the favorable impressions on the British Government, which he was understood to have left, in former negotiations.

In selecting the late venerable Mr. King for the mission to England, the President of the United States is known to have been dictated by the persuasion, that he was, of all the citizens of the United States, the individual most likely to bring the negotiation, on all subjects of difference, to a mutually acceptable issue.

In the spring of 1825 Mr. King sailed for England, charged with *full powers* to negotiate on *all the subjects* pending between the two governments, but with special instructions to turn his *first* attention to the question of indemnity for deported slaves, this being a question of immediate pecuniary compensation for losses of many years standing, a question of pressing interest to the southern States of this Union. It was, of course, the design of the American Government, that special instructions, on all the other subjects of negotiation, should follow in succession, and in season to be used.

Mr. King arrived in England in June 1825, but unfortunately in a state of severe indisposition, owing to which, Sir, and your own illness and the dispersion of his Majesty's Government throughout the island, he was not presented to you for three months.

Meantime, and to this I ask your special attention, after Mr. King's arrival and before his presentation, your laws of June 27th and July 5th were passed, by which a total change was effected in your Colonial system, and by which privileges were offered to all friendly powers in their trade with the British West India Colonies, which the British Government had never thought of conceding, nor any friendly power of asking before. No instructions which Mr. King should have carried out, on the Colonial question, would have been of any use in this new state of things.

These laws were not officially communicated to the United States' Government, but reached it officially on the 26th of September, 1825.

In the two first letters which I had the honor to address you, I made some remarks on the subject of the non-communication of these acts to our Government. In addition to what I then said, and in further correction of your statement, that "it is not the practice of the two Governments to communicate their legislative acts to each other," I beg leave to mention another fact, which escaped me, while writing these letters,

viz. that the very last act your Parliament had passed, on a subject connected with this trade (an act passed some time in the season of 1823) was officially communicated to our government by Mr. Addington, the British Charge d'Affaires at Washington, expressly that our government might take its measures accordingly.

The omission, therefore, under these circumstances, to communicate officially the acts of June and July, 1825, strengthened the conclusion drawn from various other premises, that these acts were not designed to break up the suspended negotiations between the two governments.

These acts contained one hundred and thirty sections, loaded with the repetitions and the technical forms which, according to Adam Smith, were introduced into British legislation to make the copying of the laws profitable to the clerks, and which, according to Mr. Peel, have made their meaning incomprehensible. They were construed to break up the trade between the United States and the British Colonial possessions, by the British Authorities, in no one of those possessions, save Halifax, and tax only for a short time, and under determination, soon revoked.

It was now perceived that an important change had been made in your Colonial System of a seemingly liberal nature, although of a character and to an extent which we could not precisely ascertain. In order to be able to meet this change,

In 1823, and he was met—with what?—a cordial reception?—a real readiness to act, after so much profession on your part? No, sir; he was met with an Order in Council, excluding us wholly from the British West Indies; promulgated, I believe, the very day of his arrival; followed up by the very liberal intimation, that, having neglected to avail ourselves, in season, of the opportunity to attain this “boon,” we should not now have done it, even if we complied with the terms on which it was offered; or as you smoothly phrase it, “The British Government further owes to the spirit of frankness, which it wishes to cultivate in all its relations with the United States, to declare, that after having been compelled to apply to any country the interdict prescribed by the act of 1825, the British Government cannot hold itself bound to remove the interdict, as a matter of course, whenever it may happen to suit the convenience of the foreign Government, to reconsider the measures by which the application of that interdict was occasioned.”

This is your *frank* way of meeting a negotiation, which, *three months* only before, you had invited us to resume. As for “reconsidering measures,” as none were ever adopted by the American Government, of the kind you pretend, none can be reconsidered. On this point you are, (as I have abundantly shown,) in one of those new “creations of yours in the west,” of which you boasted a few months after, in Parliament, assimilating yourself to the immortal bard, who

Exhausted worlds and then *imagined* new.

It is literally true, throughout your whole correspondence with Mr. Gallatin, that, while your sarcasms are but the *rifacimenti* of the poignant dish you served up to us, twenty years ago, you derive your statements from a new region of your own creation, borrowing, as your earliest patron said of a less eminent minister, “your wit from memory, and your facts from imagination.”

Of the whole mystery, however, Mr. Huskisson furnishes us the key, in his speech of May 7th:

“Another matter,” says he, “remains to be defended, which I recommend to Parliament—the act passed in 1825, by which the Crown was enabled to open the trade of our colonies to friendly nations, under certain conditions. *For she was abused by the shipping interest.* The reason of the act of 1825 is, that the principal objects of our navigation laws were, next to securing our own trade, to prevent the carrying trade from falling into the hands of any one particular country. This trade [with the West Indies] had been opened to the United States in 1822, and that trade (the carrying trade) they carried on with most maritime colonies except ours; and the consequence was, that their tonnage was nearly equal to half of the whole British tonnage, and, taking Cuba and the Spanish colonies, exceeded that of Great Britain. I did not wish the commerce of the United States to be injured, but, without prejudice to them, it was only fair that the trade of other countries, I mean such as treated us upon principles of equal favor, should be put on the same footing. *They were not satisfied with this, and perhaps it is fortunate they were not.*”

No matter, Mr. Huskisson, whether we were satisfied or not. It is true we were satisfied; it is true this was known to the British Government from the universal tone of the debates in the Senate; it is true Mr. Gallatin was instructed officially to communicate the fact. But by sharp spurring you got out your Order in Council the day Mr. Gallatin arrived; it is very “fortunate,” as you say, that you did; because now, as Mr. Canning has the “frankness” to tell us, little he cares whether we were willing or not to accede to his terms.

This is the *denouement* of the *liberal* overtures of the British Government!

I have now, sir, brought this tedious series of letters to a close. Had I been willing to take advantage of the existing divisions of opinion in this country, I could have made the statement of my own views stronger, and put you more completely in the wrong. But I have, throughout, as far as it was possible, argued from premises universally conceded or tacitly admitted. And I firmly trust, to the good sense and patriotism of the great mass of my countrymen, to make you yet regret the poor diligence (the only diligence you have used in this discussion) with which you have searched our journals for resolutions never made, and counted our yeas and nays on questions never taken.

Till then, sir, be pleased to accept the assurance of the high consideration, with which I am your obedient servant,

AN AMERICAN CITIZEN.

Messrs. Carey, Lea & Carey, have at length received the whole of the Life of Napoleon, by Walter Scott; and it will be published in a few days, in 3 octavo vols.

A man of honor.—The “foreigner of distinction,” who was lately wounded in a duel in Rhode Island, and who was obliged to remain some time in Pawtucket until his wounds should be healed, has, it seems, ran off without paying his tavern bill. A most droll conception of honor,

truly! The Pawtucket Chronicle remarks: “Such is the duellist. He will fight for honor, be wounded for honor, murder for honor; but he will not pay for honor or justice.”

GEN. JACKSON'S LETTER.

TO THE PUBLIC.

A letter addressed by me to Mr. Carter Beverley, of Virginia, has lately, without any consent, agency, or wish on my part, found its way into the newspapers, accompanied by a statement over the signature of H. Clay, contradicting and denying, not any thing I have written, but that which he himself makes me to say. It is not the interpretation given by him to my letter, but my own language and own statement, that I am called upon to defend, and expect to vindicate.

To explain the manner in which my opinions have found their way into the journals of the day, seems, in the first place, to be due both to the public and myself. Mr. Beverley, being on a visit to my house, requested to know of me, other gentlemen being present, whether the overtures heretofore imputed to Mr. Clay were well founded, and if I had a knowledge of any of the facts myself. I answered him candidly; being unable, as unwilling, to refuse telling things I had heard and knew to be true. A letter detailing our conversation, shortly afterwards obtained publicity in the “North Carolina Journal,” printed at Fayetteville.

On the 15th of May last, from Louisville, Kentucky, a communication was addressed to me by Mr. Beverley, stating, what before I had not known, that he was the writer of this Fayetteville letter.

He explained the reasons for his having repeated the conversation, and requested to be informed, if in any thing he had mis-quoted or mis-conceived my meaning.

Under such circumstances, concealment and silence might have seemed mere affectation, or indeed something of a different and even worse character. Publicity having been given to the conversation, and an appeal made to me for its accuracy, I felt it to be due to Mr. Beverley, that nothing of fabrication should be imputed to him, and to myself, that what I had stated should be correctly understood.

Accordingly, on the 6th of June, and in reply to his of the 15th of May, I addressed him a letter of which the public are already possessed.

How, and by what means, it found its way into the columns of a newspaper, Mr. Beverley has explained; he states to me, that he gave it into the hands of Mr. Noah Zane, of Wheeling, Virginia, at his own

earnest request, for perusal, under a pledge of honor, that it should be returned; and with no expectation that any copy of it was to be retained. That on his applying for, and demanding the letter, it was refused to be restored, until two copies should be made. He proceeds to say:

“Mr. Zane, an old and most respectable gentleman, asked the loan of your letter as a favor; and contrary to all custom and propriety in such matters, he, in conjunction with Mr. Clay and his friends, took copies of it, without my knowledge or privity in any way, and without asking my leave to do so. Soon

as I understood that such was the use they were making of it, I demanded of Mr. Zane the letter, and remonstrated against the unprecedented course they were taking. He refused to restore it to me, most peremptorily, until they had satisfied themselves by furnishing to Mr. Clay one copy, and reserving another for their own use.”

The original conversation referred to, and the above extract of a letter from Mr. Beverley at Wheeling, dated 26th of June, 1827, are presented to show that I have not, as is charged, placed myself “in the attitude of a public accuser,” and that whatever publicity has been given to this transaction, has arisen from no agency or procurement of mine; and that Mr. Clay, in fact, has himself held the matter up to public gaze. In doing this, he should have quoted what I had written accurately and fairly, for then, the text and his commentary would have suited together; at present his contradiction is a something suggested by myself, and is not contained in my letter.

The statement contained in my letter to Mr. Beverley, is this: That, in January, 1825, a member of Congress, of high respectability, visited me one morning and observed—“he had been informed by the friends of Mr. Clay, that the friends of Mr. Adams had made overtures to them, saying, if Mr. Clay and his friends would unite in aid of the election of Mr. Adams, Mr. Clay should be Secretary of State; that the friends of

Mr. Adams were urging, as a reason to induce the friends of Mr. Clay to accede to this proposition, that if I was elected President, Mr. Adams would be continued

Secretary of State (inuendo, there would be no room for Kentucky)—that the friends of Mr. Clay stated, the West did not want to separate from the West, and if I would say or permit any of my

confidential friends to say, that in case I was elected President, Mr. Adams should not be continued Secretary of State, by a complete union of Mr. Clay and his friends, they would put an end to the

Presidential contest in one hour; and he was of opinion it was right to fight such intrigues with their own weapons.”

This disclosure was made to me by Mr. JAMES BUCHANAN, a member of Congress, from Pennsylvania, a gentleman of the first respectability and intelligence. The evening before, he had communicated, substantially, the same proposition to Major Eaton, my colleague in the Senate, with a desire warmly manifested that he should communicate with me, and ascertain my views on the subject. This disclosure was made to me by Mr. JAMES BUCHANAN, a member of Congress, from Pennsylvania, a gentleman of the first respectability and intelligence. The evening before, he had communicated, substantially, the same proposition to Major Eaton, my colleague in the Senate, with a desire warmly manifested that he should communicate with me, and ascertain my views on the subject. This disclosure was made to me by Mr. JAMES BUCHANAN, a member of Congress, from Pennsylvania, a gentleman of the first respectability and intelligence. The evening before, he had communicated, substantially, the same proposition to Major Eaton, my colleague in the Senate, with a desire warmly manifested that he should communicate with me, and ascertain my views on the subject.

Now here is a resolution, officially submitted, covering more than the ground of my communication to Mr. Beverley: and resting in connexion with an accusation publicly charged in the newspapers; and yet Mr. Clay at this late period, professes to be rejoiced, that “a specific accusation by a responsible accuser has at length appeared.” Certainly more than two years ago, an accuser respectable, and an accusation specific were both before him, were both within his reach, and might have been met, had he been at all disposed to the interview, or rejoiced at the prospect of meeting an accuser. Had Mr. McDuffie believed the charge groundless and untrue, he is a man of too high sense of honor to have pressed upon the consideration of the committee, an instruction clothed in the pointed phraseology that this is; nor can it be inferred, that in a matter so serious, the friends of Mr. Clay would have voted against this asked for power to the committee. An innocent man, before an impartial tribunal, fears not to meet the exercise of any power that competent authority gives; and far less should he distrust that exercise, when in the hands of correct and honorable men.

Innocence never seeks for safety thro’ covert ways and hidden ambuscades; she fights by day and in the open plain, and, proud in her own strength, meets her enemy fearlessly. In the proposition submitted by Mr. McDuffie, there was nothing to alarm, nothing that innocence should have doubted about; it was neither more nor less than a call of the attention of the Committee to particular inquiries, with an application for power to ferret out the truth, through an appeal to the oath of those who might be called upon to depose before them.

Without documents, and unacquainted with the number of Mr. Clay’s friends in the House, I cannot assert that they were in opposition to Mr. McDuffie’s resolution. Yet it is obvious, that the influence he possessed would have been

amply sufficient to produce a different result, had Mr. Clay been at all desirous that a different one should have been produced. The resolution contained strong imputations, and serious charges—Mr. Clay and his friends were both implicated. Can it be presumed, under such a state of general excitement, that, if Mr. Clay desired it, he could not have found, present and at hand, some friend to ask in his behalf, that the resolution should be adopted, and full powers extended to the committee? And, moreover, can it be thought, that such an indulgence, if desired by Mr. Clay, or any of his friends, could or would have been denied? And yet it was denied; inasmuch as the resolution was rejected, and the power asked for, refused to the committee. A solicitude to find “a specific accusation, by a responsible accuser,” could not have been so seriously entertained then, as it is earnestly expressed now, or else so excellent an opportunity being afforded to encounter both, both could not have been so carelessly regarded, so condemned, and so thrown away. A controversy with me can no more disclose or render apparent Mr. Clay’s innocence, than could the controversy placed within his reach two and a half years ago; and yet, while the one was avoided, or at any rate not embraced with a zeal corresponding with the necessity of the occasion, at the prospects presented by the other, exceeding joy seems to be manifested. Then, as now, a specific accusation was before him.

One further remark and I am done, with a hope that, on this subject, I may not be under any necessity of again appearing in the newspapers. In saying what I have, all the circumstances considered, I have felt it was due to myself, and to the public.—My wish would have

been, to avoid having any thing to say or do in this matter, from apprehension well conceived, that persons will not be wanting who may charge whatever is done, to a desire to affect others, and benefit myself. My own feelings, though,

are of higher importance and value to me than the opinion of those who impose censure where it is believed not to be deserved. I have been actuated by no such design, nor governed by any such consideration. The origin—the beginning of this matter, was at my own house and fire side; where surely a freeman may be permitted to speak on public topics without having ascribed to him improper designs. I have not gone into the high-ways and market places to proclaim my opinions, and in this, feel that I have differed from some, who, even at public dinner tables, have not scrupled to consider me as a legitimate subject for a speech, and the entertainment of the company. Yet, for this, who has heard me complain? No one. Trusting to the justice of an intelligent People, I have been content to rely for security on their decision, against the countless assaults and slanders which so repeatedly are sought to be palmed upon them, without seeking to present myself in my own defense, and still less, to become “the responsible accuser” of Mr. Clay or any other person.

ANDREW JACKSON.
Hermitage, July 18th, 1827.

MR. BUCHANAN'S STATEMENT.

To the Editor of the Lancaster Journal:

The Cincinnati Advertiser was last night placed in my hands by a friend, containing an address from General Jackson to the public, dated on the 18th ultimo, in which he has announced me to be the member of Congress with whom he had conferred in his letter to Mr. Beverley, of the 5th of June last. The duty which I owe to the public, and to myself, now compels me to publish to the world the only conversation which I ever held with General Jackson upon the subject of the last Presidential election prior to its termination.

In the month of December, 1824, a short time after the commencement of the session of Congress, I heard, among other rumors then in circulation, that General Jackson had determined, should he be elected President, to continue Mr. Adams in the office of Secretary of State. Although I felt certain he had never intimated such an intention, yet I was sensible that nothing could be better calculated, both to cool the ardor of his friends and inspire his enemies with confidence, than the belief that he had already selected his chief competitor, for the highest office within his gift. I thought General Jackson owed it to himself and to the cause in which his political friends were engaged, to contradict this report; and to declare that he would not appoint to that office the man, however worthy he might be, who stood at the head of the most formidable party of his political enemies. These being my impressions, I addressed a letter to a confidential friend in Pennsylvania, then and still high in office, and exalted in character, and one who had ever been the decided advocate of General Jackson’s election, requesting his advice upon the subject. I received his answer, dated 27th December, 1824, upon the 29th, which is now before me, and which strengthened and confirmed my previous opinion. I then finally determined, either that I would ask General Jackson myself, or get another of his friends to ask him, whether he had ever declared he would appoint Mr. Adams his Secretary of State. In this manner, I hoped a contradiction of the report might be obtained from himself, and that he might probably declare it was not his intention to appoint Mr. Adams.

A short time previous to the receipt of the letter to which I have referred, my friend Mr. Markley and myself got into conversation, as we very often did, both before and after, upon the subject of the Presidential election, and concerning the person who would probably be selected by General Jackson to fill the office of Secretary of State. I feel sincerely sorry that I am compelled thus to introduce his name, but I do so with the less reluctance, because it has already, without any agency of mine, found its way in the newspapers, in connection with this transaction.

Mr. Markley adverted to the rumors which I have mentioned, and said it was calculated to injure the General. He observed that Mr. Clay’s friends were attached to him, & that he thought they would endeavor to act in concert at the election; that if they did so, they could elect either Mr. Adams or General Jackson at their pleasure; but that many of them would never agree to vote for the latter, if they knew he had predetermined to prefer another to Mr. Clay, for the first office in his gift; and that some of the friends of Mr. Adams had already been holding out the idea, that, in case he were elected, Mr. Clay might probably be offered the situation of Secretary of State.

I told Mr. Markley that I felt confident Gen. Jackson had never said he would appoint Mr. Adams Secretary of State; because he was not in the habit of conversing upon the subject of the election; and if he were, whatever might be his secret intention, he had more prudence than to make such a declaration. I mentioned to him that I had been thinking, either that I would call upon the General myself, or get one of his other friends to do so, and thus endeavor to obtain from him a contradiction of the report; although I doubted whether he would hold any conversation upon the subject.

Mr. Markley urged me to do so; and observed, if Gen. Jackson had not determined whom he would appoint Secretary of State, and should say that it would not be Mr. Adams, it might be of great advantage to our cause, for us so to declare, upon his own authority; we should then be placed upon the same footing with the Adams men, and might fight them with their own weapons. That the western members would naturally prefer voting for a western man, if there were a probability that the claims of Mr. Clay to the second office in the Government should be fairly estimated; and that if they thought proper to vote for Gen. Jackson, they could soon decide the contest in his favor!

A short time after this conversation, on the 30th of December, 1824, I am enabled to fix the time not only from my own recollection, but from letters which I wrote on that day, on the day following, and on the 2d Jan. 1825, I called upon Gen. Jackson. After the company had left him, by which I found him surrounded, he asked me to take a walk with him, and whilst we were walking together upon the street, I introduced the subject—I told him I wished to ask a question in relation to the Presidential election; that I knew he was unwilling to converse upon the subject; that, therefore, if he deemed the question improper, he might refuse to give an answer: that my only motive in asking it was friendship for him, and I trusted he would excuse me for thus introducing a subject upon which I knew he wished to be silent.

His reply was complimentary to myself, and accompanied with a request that I would proceed. I then stated to him there was a report in circulation that he had determined he would appoint Mr. Adams Secretary of State, in case he were elected President, and that I wished to ascertain from him, whether he had ever intimated such an intention. That he must at once perceive how injurious to his election such a report might be. That no doubt there were several able and ambitious men in the country, among whom I thought Mr. Clay might be included, who were aspiring to that office, and if it were believed he had already determined to appoint his chief competitor, it might have a most unhappy effect upon their exertions, and those of their friends. That unless he had so determined, I thought this report should be promptly contradicted under his own authority.

I mentioned, it had already probably done him some injury, and proceeded to relate to him the substance of the conversation which I held with Mr. Markley. I do not remember whether I mentioned his name, or merely described him as a friend of Mr. Clay.

After I had finished, the General declared he had not the least objection to answer the question. That he thought well of Mr. Adams, but had never said or intimated that he would, or that he would not, appoint him Secretary of State. That these were secrets he would keep to himself—he would conceal them from the very hairs of his head. That if he believed his right hand then knew what his left would

upon the subject of appointments to office, he would cut it off and cast it into the fire. That if he should ever be elected President, it would be without solicitation and without intrigue upon his part. That he would then go into office perfectly free and untrammelled, and would be left at perfect liberty to fill the offices of the government with the men whom at the time he believed to be the ablest and best in the country.

I told him that his answer to my question was such a one as I expected to receive, if he answered it at all, and that I had not sought to obtain it for my own satisfaction. I then asked him if I were at liberty to repeat his answer. He said I was perfectly at liberty to do so to any person I thought proper. I need scarcely remark that I afterwards availed myself of the privilege. The conversation upon this topic here ended; and in all our intercourse since, whether personally, or in the course of our correspondence, Gen. Jackson has never once adverted to the subject, prior to the date of his letter to Mr. Beverley.

I do not recollect that Gen. Jackson told me I might repeat his answer to Mr. Clay and his friends; though I should be sorry to say he did not. The whole conversation being upon the public street, it might have escaped my observation.

A few remarks, and I trust I shall have done with this disagreeable business for ever.

I called upon Gen. Jackson on the occasion which I have mentioned, solely as his friend, upon my individual responsibility, and not as the agent of Mr. Clay, or any other person. I

never have been the political friend of Mr. Clay since he became a candidate for the office of President, as you very well know. Until I saw Gen. Jackson's letter to Mr. Beverley of the 5th ult., and at the same time was informed by a letter from the editor of the United States Telegraph that I was the person to whom he alluded, the conception never once entered my mind, that he believed me to have been the agent of Mr. Clay or of his friends; or that I had intended to propose to him terms of any kind from them, or that he could have supposed me to be capable of expressing the opinion that it was right to fight such intriguers with their own weapons.

Such a supposition, had I entertained it, would have rendered me exceedingly unhappy, as there is no man upon earth whose good opinion I more valued than that of Gen. Jackson. He could not, I think, have received this impression until after Mr. Clay and his friends had actually elected Mr. Adams President, and Mr. Adams had appointed Mr. Clay

Secretary of State. After these events had transpired, it may be readily conjectured in what manner my communication might have led him into the mistake. I deeply deplore that such has been its effect.

I owe it to my own character to make another observation. Had I ever known, or even suspected, that General Jackson believed I had been sent to him by Mr. Clay or his friends, I should have immediately corrected his erroneous impression, and thus prevented the necessity for this most unpleasant explanation. When the editor of the United States Telegraph, on the 12th October last, asked me by letter for information upon this subject, I promptly informed him by the returning mail, on the 16th of that month, that I had no authority from Mr. Clay or his friends to propose any terms to Gen. Jackson in relation to their votes, nor did I ever make any such proposition; and that I trusted I would be incapable of becoming a messenger upon such an occasion, as it was known Gen. Jackson would be to receive such a message. I have deemed it necessary to make this statement, in order to remove any misconception which may have been occasioned by the publication in the Telegraph of my letter to the editor, dated the 11th ult.

With another remark I shall close this communication. Before I held the conversation with Gen. Jackson, which I detailed, I called upon Gen. Eaton, and requested him to ask Gen. Jackson, whether he had ever declared or intimated that he would appoint Mr. Adams Secretary of State, and expressed a desire that the General should say, if consistent with the truth, that he did not intend to appoint him to that office. I believed that such a declaration would have a happy influence upon the election, and I endeavored to convince him that such would be its effect. The conversation was not so full as that with Gen. Jackson. The Major politely declined to comply with my request, and advised me to propound my question to the General himself, as I possessed a full share of his confidence.

JAMES BUCHANAN.

Lancaster, 8th August, 1827.

A GOOD JOKE.

Montpelier, (Vt.) July 16.—We learn by a respectable gentleman from Stanstead, L. C. that the citizens of that place, on Tuesday last, raised a pole for the purpose of elevating a flag early the next morning, bearing upon it the figure of the "British Lion."—All things were put in readiness for raising the flag without delay the next day. The next morning came, but to the utter astonishment of his majesty's loyal subjects, it was found that a large flag was waving in the air at the top of the pole bearing upon it the American Eagle, which was so fixed that it could not be lowered except by taking down the pole, or by ascending to the top of it.—The latter method being adopted, the flag was westered from its proud eminence and consumed with fire and brimstone by the enraged loyalists. The author of the joke has not been discovered.

Pat.

A singular incident is related in Poulson's *D. Advertiser*, which is said to have occurred on board a sloop on the 4th inst. A dog struck by lightning and apparently killed, was thrown overboard, when it immediately recovered, swam to the vessel, and was taken on board. There it soon became torpid, was again thrown into the river, resuscitated, swam to the shore and was seen to run briskly up the street. If the application of cold water is a specific against the effects of lightning, it is a fact that should be generally promulgated.

Salem Gaz.

[In the thunder storm of July, 1822, a gentleman was struck by lightning in his store in State street in this town. He lay senseless and apparently lifeless several minutes. The application of cold water had the effect of restoring him.]

Portsmouth N. H. Adv.

The Journal.

CHARLOTTE:

TUESDAY, AUGUST 28, 1827.

ELECTION RETURNS.

The following completes the returns of members to the next General Assembly, with the exception of seven counties, viz: Brunswick, Chowan, Columbus, Gates, Haywood, Northampton and Perquimans, which remain to be heard from.

Ash— Alexander B. M'Millan, senator; Anderson Mitchell and Zachariah Baker, commons. For Congress, Williams 464, Muscat 246.

Montgomery— Edmund Deberry, senator; Jas. Allen and James M. Lilley, commons.

Rutherford— Martin Shuford, senator; D. Gold and J. Green, commons. For Congress, Carson 1320, Vance 554.

Randolph— Alex. Gray, senator; Hugh Walker and John B. Troy, commons.

Anson— Joseph Pickett, senator; Clement Marshall and Alexander Little, commons.

Burke— Merritt Burgin, senator; David Newland and Joseph Neale, commons.

Moore— Alexander M'Neill, senator; Gideon Seawell and William Wadsworth, commons.

Buncombe— Athan A. M'Dowell, senator; John Clayton and James Allen, commons. For Congress, Vance 1193, Carson 661.

Wilkes— Edmund Jones, senator; Nathaniel Gordon and Malachi Robards, commons. For Congress, Williams 915, Muscat 465.

Chatham— Joseph Ramsay, senator; Nathaniel G. Smith and Nathan A. Stedman, commons.

Surry— Dobson, senator; Ephraim Hough and William Douglass, commons.

Canden— Willis W. Smith, senator; Thos. Dizer and Thomas Tillet, commons.

Pasquotank— John L. Bailey, senator; John Pool and Wm. I. Hardy, commons.

Canwell— B. Yancey, senator; C. D. Donoho and J. E. Lewis, commons.

Bladen— John Owen, senator; John T. Gilmour and J. J. M'Millan, commons.

Sampson— Hardy Royal, senator; D. Underwood and — Boykin, commons.

Duplin— Andrew Hurst, senator; Danl. Glisson and Joseph Gillespie, commons.

New-Hanover— Thos. Devane, senator; Wm. W. Jones and John Kerr, commons.

Town of Wilmington, Joseph A. Hill.

Richmond— Erasmus Love, senator; George Thomas and A. M'Nair, commons.

Granville— Mr. Tuttall, senator; Messrs. Glasgow and Taylor, commons.

Beaufort— J. O. K. Williams, senator; Wm. A. Blount and Thos. W. Blackledge, commons.

Rockingham— Mr. Broadnax, senator; Thos. Settle and James Barnet, commons.

Onslow— Edward Ward, senator; Frederick Foy and Edward Williams, commons.

Martin— Joseph Williams, senator; Gabriel Stewart and Jesse Cooper, commons.

Hyde— Benjamin Sonderson, senator; John B. Jasper and Wallace Styron, commons.

Washington— Samuel Davenport, senator; Wm. A. Lozman and A. N. Vail, commons.

Tyrrell— F. Davenport, senator; Daniel Bateyman and John Beasley, commons.

Hertford— David O. Askew, senator; B. J. Montgomery and John H. Wheeler, commons.

Carteret— Nathan Fuller, senator; Otway Burns and David Borden, commons.

Jones— Risdeu M'Daniel, senator; Enoch Foy and O'Bryan Cox, commons.

The following, we believe, (says the last Raleigh Register,) is a correct list of our Members for the next Congress.

Edenton District, Lemuel Sawyer.

Halifax, Willis Alston.

Edgecombe, Dr. Thomas Hall.

Newbern, John H. Bryan.

Wilmington, Gabriel Holmes.

Fayetteville, John Culpeper.

Warren, Daniel Turner.

Raleigh, Daniel L. Barringer.

Caswell, August H. Shepherd.

Salisbury, John Long.

Mecklenburg, Henry W. Conner.

Burke, Samuel P. Carson.

Surry, Lewis Williams.

From the U. S. Philadelphia Gazette.

In our columns will be found the reply of the Hon. James Buchanan, to the charge of having conveyed certain proposals to General Jackson, relating to the formation of his cabinet, should the latter gentleman be elected President.

These charges, their origin, progress, and denial, we have given to our readers. This denial, on the part of Mr. Buchanan, of any participation in a matter so directly referred to him, will have a tendency to repress certain exultations, in which Editors of a sanguine temperament and unchastened zeal, have indulged. However General Jackson may have been deceived in his apprehension of Mr. Buchanan's "question," (which he so strangely constructed into a corrupt proposal,) the charge of corruption, so confidently made against Mr. Adams and Mr. Clay, now falls to the ground; how much of what was leaning upon it will be buried in its ruins, it remains for time to show; but the reaction of public sentiment will be weaker than usual, if what is commonly termed the opposition party is not found to have suffered materially from the explanation of Mr. Buchanan.

From the Democratic Press.

Mr. Buchanan's Letter.—We had the only copy of this letter which was in Philadelphia, on Friday. Early on Saturday morning we put up a few bills, stating that the letter of Mr. Buchanan, in reply to General Andrew Jackson, would be published in this paper at 1 o'clock P. M. It would be difficult to convey to persons at a distance a correct idea of the sensation which this notice produced. The city was like a hive of bees.—The Administration men seemed laden with honey, while the Jackson men were darting their stings in all directions. The substance of the letter was noised abroad, and the impatience of all parties to read it, became very great. We have seen nothing like it since the arrival of the news of peace in 1815.

ST. LOUIS, JULY 18.

Military.—The military expedition for the Upper Mississippi, left this place on Sunday last. It consists of the whole of the Sixth Infantry, and six companies of the First. The superior officers are, Brevet Brigadier General Atkinson, Col. Morgan, and the Majors Ketchum and Karney. It moved in three steam boats, with several keels in tow.

The promptitude of this movement is justly and universally applauded, and, whatever may be the ultimate military operations among the hostile Indians, it is certain that there are objects to be accomplished, by the appearance and presence of this force on the Upper Mississippi, which will fully justify the step which General Atkinson has taken.

With respect to the *causes* of the late outrages on the Upper Mississippi, we are glad to have it in our power to say, that they have no foundation in any thing done by our citizens to these Indians.

The murder of the family at *Prairie du Chien*, the attack on the boat in the Mississippi, and the hostile demonstrations at the Fever Mines, are all unprovoked aggressions, without the semblance of reason to justify them. They grow out of the permanent spirit of hostility which pervades the principal part of the Winnebago tribe, and which has prevented them from ever making a treaty of peace and friendship with the United States. They are the only Indians within our limits who have refused to make such a treaty, and have always been our open enemies in every war, and insidious ones in peace, and will continue so until chastised into good behavior.

Amer. Advertiser.

DETROIT INDIANS.

The following account of the Winnebagoes, the Indian nation whose hostile acts have induced the movement of the troops under Gen. Atkinson, is given in the Michigan Herald:

The name by which this nation is known by their neighbors is Winnebagoa-gaa; but that by which they distinguish themselves is Hoa-tshung-ger-ra, or the Rolling Fish. They inhabit the country upon the Fox, Ouisconsin, and Rock rivers. More than half of them occupy the latter river, which empties into the Mississippi 150 miles below the mouth of the Ouisconsin. They also have a village of about 18 lodges, 70 miles above *Prairie du Chien*.

They are divided into nine tribes, whose names are taken from animals and birds, which, according to their traditions, were sent with them by the Great Spirit to the earth, and transformed into Indians, with the power and capacity to govern: they are the Bear, Wolf, Thunder, Snake, Devil, Elk, Grey Hawk, Eagle, Hawk—of these tribes, the eldest chief of the thunder tribe is the most powerful. The Winnebagoes are generally acknowledged to be proud, independent, brave, sensitive, warlike, and industrious people, compared with the surrounding nations. They have had little connexion with the whites, and seem to desire an entire separation from them. They pretend that they never were subdued in war. They commit frequent aggressions upon their neighbors, and not unfrequently upon the traders and others who pass through their country. Commanding, as they do, the pass between the Fox and Ouisconsin rivers, they have it in their power to interrupt the communication between the lakes and the Mississippi. So sensible are they of this power, that it is common for them to boast that they have the key of the country. The number of warriors is estimated by themselves to be from 3 to 4000; those who are well acquainted with them say, they can at any time collect a force of 6 or 700 warriors. The appearance of the men are very prepossessing, they are generally large, well formed, of a healthy appearance, and have a peculiar air, formation, of person and features, by which they can be distinguished readily from the Menomies.

They are in fact unclaimed and indomitable savages, and unite in their character the extremes of savage virtues and vices.

A correspondent at Port-au-Prince, whose letter, by the way, did not come so easily as we could have wished; sends us the following account of the conspiracy and execution of the persons implicated in the recent affair at Hayti.

"PORT AU-PRINCE, 12th July, 1827.

"A dangerous conspiracy, as it was called, though I believe nothing more than a determination to remonstrate against France, in which a number were concerned from Generals down to Sergeants, was discovered a few days ago. The government determined to punish in a most exemplary manner, with a view of deterring others from a similar course of conduct, arrested four subaltern officers, the highest in rank only a captain, and after giving them a mock trial, in which counsel was refused to be heard in their behalf, condemned and executed them in one day, I should have said murdered them. Never having witnessed an execution I determined to see this, and if the conduct there exhibited merits the appellation of bravery, never was this virtue more strongly displayed. The condemned went to the ground smoking their cigars, without being tied or having bandages over their eyes, their wives,

children and relations in company. They

passed to the place of execution with as

much sang froid as if they were spectators and not actors in the dismal scene."

"When the platoon, which consisted of about thirty men fired, but one man fell, and he was only slightly wounded; it required three or four rounds to bring down two more, and the last victim stood twenty shots before he fell, calmly smoking his cigar. If such indifference of life cannot be called bravery, it is the strongest instance of passive fortitude ever displayed."

From the New-York Enquirer.

GENERAL CHURCH.

"A Subscriber" inquires who is the Gen. Church, now commanding the land forces of the Greeks?—Sir Richard Church is an officer who has greatly distinguished himself during the war of England with France. He raised a regiment in the Ionian Islands, known by the name of the *Greek Light Infantry*.

After the peace of 1815 he entered into the service of the King of Naples, and was appointed governor general of the eastern provinces of the kingdom. He was subsequently appointed to the command of the Neapolitan forces in Sicily, and was present at the revolution in Palermo, whence he escaped at great personal hazard. The popular party afterwards imprisoned him in the castle of Naples. He was liberated when the affairs of the Carbonari took a disastrous turn. Gen. Church has been, from that period to the present, out of employ. He is regarded as an officer of great sagacity, enterprise and courage. It is however somewhat curious, to see person distinguished for his attachment to the cause of Neapolitan despotism, now commanding the free spirits of Greece. Gen. Church is of Irish family. There is a very interesting account of his adventures and escape from Sicily, during the troubles of 1820, to be found in some of the later numbers of the London Magazine.

Atrocious Villainy.—On the 1st instant, a robbery of a most flagrant character took place upon the turnpike from Boston to Providence.

A young man from the Eastward, travelling towards Providence, had been in company on that morning with three emigrants from Liverpool, recently landed at Boston, and breakfasted with them at Summer's Tavern, between Dedham and Walpole. In compassion of their poverty, he paid the reckoning, and purchased of one of them a watch. Two of them went on before, and hid themselves by the road-side; and the third, watching his opportunity, struck the young man with a cane. He warded off the blow, and got possession of the cane, when the others sprang from the bushes, knocked him down, and beat him until he counterfeited death, when they robbed him of \$150 in bills, the watch, and his clothing, and rolled him into the bushes.

His screams were heard by persons in the neighborhood, and a pursuit was immediately begun with horses. One of the villains who was seen in Walpole village, has probably been taken; the others went towards Providence, as is supposed. The young man soon recovered sufficient strength to walk to the nearest house, although on his arrival, he was evidently deranged from the blows on his head.

</div

Poetry.

From an English Paper.

THE BRIDE'S FAREWELL.

Farewell Mother!—tears are streaming,
Down thy tender, pallid cheek;
I, in gems and roses gleaming,
On eternal sunshine dreaming;
Scarce this sad farewell may speak:
Farewell mother! now I leave thee,
And thy love—unspeakable—
One to cherish—who may grieve me;
One to trust—who may deceive me;
Farewell mother!—fare thee well!

Farewell Father!—thou art smiling,
Yet there's sadness on the brow—
Mingled joy and languor—willing
All my heart, from that beguiling
Tenderness, to which I go.
Farewell father!—thou didst bless me,
Ere my lips thy name could tell;
He may wound, who should caress me;
Who should solace—may oppress me;
Father! guardian!—fare thee well!

Farewell sister!—thou art twining
Round me, in affection deep,
Gazing on my garb so shining,
Wishing "joy"—but ne'er divining
Why a blessed bride should weep.
Farewell sister!—have we ever
Suffer'd wrath on our breasts to swell—
E'er gave looks or words that sever
Those that should be parted never!
Sister—dearest!—fare thee well!

Farewell brother!—thou art brushing
Gently off these tears of mine,
And the grief that fresh was gushing,
Thy most holy kiss is hushing.
Can I e're meet love like thine?
Farewell! brave and gentle brother,
Thou—more dear than words may tell—
Love me yet—although another
Claims lanthe!—father! mother!—
All beloved ones—farewell?

Variety.

Mixing together profit and delight.

THE LEG—A TRUE STORY.

Translated from the German.

In the autumn of 1732, Lewis Thevenet, a distinguished surgeon at Calais, in France, received a billet without signature, requesting him to repair to a public house not far off, with such instruments as were necessary for an amputation.

Thevenet was somewhat surprised at the manner of the invitation, but concluding that it was the work of some wag, paid no regard to it. Three days after he received a second invitation still more pressing, and containing the information, that the next day at 9 o'clock, a carriage would stop before his house, in order to convey him. Thevenet concluded to let the affair take its course, and when on the following day, at the striking of the clock, an elegant carriage stopped before the door, he seated himself in it, and asked the driver "to whom he was to carry him?"

The driver replied in English, "what I do not know I cannot tell." At length the carriage stopped before the designated public house. A handsome young man of about 28 years of age, received the surgeon at the door, and conducted him up stairs into a large chamber, where he held the following dialogue.

Thevenet. You have sent for me.

Englishman. I am much obliged to you for the trouble you have taken to visit me. Here is coffee, chocolate or wine, if you would take any thing before the operation.

T. Show me the patient, sir: I must first ascertain whether the injury is such as to render an amputation necessary.

E. It is necessary, Mr. Thevenet, seat yourself; I have perfect confidence in you—listen to me. Here is a purse of 100 guineas, this is the pay you will receive for the operation. If done successfully, it is yours. Should you refuse to comply with my wishes, see, here is a loaded pistol. You are in my power; and I will shoot you.

T. Sir, I am not afraid of your pistol. But what is your particular desire; tell me without preamble.

E. You must cut off my right leg.

T. With all my heart, and if you please your head too. But the leg is sound. You sprang up stairs just now with the agility of a dancing master. What ails your leg?

E. Nothing. I only want it off.

T. Sir, you are a fool.

E. Why does that trouble you, Thevenet?

T. What sin has the leg committed?

E. None; but are you ready to take it off?

T. Sir, I do not know. Bring me evidence that you are of a sound mind.

E. Will you comply with my request?

T. Yes sir, as soon as you give me

sufficient reasons for such mutilation of yourself.

E. I cannot tell you the truth perhaps for some years; but I will lay a wager that after a certain time my reasons are most noble—that my happiness, my very existence depends upon my being freed from the leg.

T. Sir, I lay no wagers. Tell me your name, residence, family and occupation.

E. You shall know all that hereafter. Do you take me for an honorable man?

T. I cannot. A man of honor does not threaten his physician with pistols. I have duties towards you as a stranger. I will not mutilate you. If you wish to be the murderer of a guiltless father of a family, then shoot.

E. Well, Mr. Thevenet, I will not shoot you; but I will force you to take off my leg. That which you will not do for the love of money, nor the fear of a bullet, you shall do from compassion.

T. And how so?

E. I will break my leg by discharging my pistols, and here before your eyes.

The Englishman seated himself, and placed the mouth of the pistol close to his knee. Thevenet was on the point of springing to prevent him, but he replied stir not, or I fire. Now, says he, will you increase and lengthen out my pains for nothing?

You are a fool, says Thevenet, but it shall be done, I will take off the unfortunate leg. The Englishman calmly laid down the pistol, and all was made ready for the operation. As soon as the surgeon began to cut, the Englishman lighted his pipe, and swore it should not go out. He kept his word. The leg lay upon the floor, and the Englishman was still smoking. Thevenet did his work like a master; the wound, by his skill and the patient's own good nature, was healed at a fixed time—he rewarded the surgeon like a king; thanked him with tears of joy for the loss of his leg, and sallied over the streets with a wooden one.

About eight weeks after his departure, Thevenet received a letter from England with the following contents:

"You will receive enclosed as proof of my most heartfelt gratitude, an order for 250 guineas upon Mr. Pinchard in Paris. You have made me the happiest mortal on earth in depriving me of my leg, for it was the only hindrance to my earthly felicity. Brave man, you may now know the cause of my foolish humour as you called it. You concluded at the time that there could be no reasonable ground for such self mutilation. I offered to lay a wager; you did well in not accepting it.

After my second return from the East Indies, I became acquainted with Emilie Harley, the most perfect of women; I loved her most passionately. Her wealth, her family connections, influenced my friends in her favor; but I was influenced only by her beauty and her noble heart.—I joined the number of her admirers.—Ah! excellent Thevenet, I was so fortunate as to become the most unfortunate of rivals. She loved me above all, made no secret of it, but still she rejected me. I sought her hand in vain; in vain I implored her parents and her friends to intercede for me; she was still immovable.—For a long time I was unable to conjecture the cause of her rejecting me; since, as she confessed herself, she loved me almost to distraction. One of her visitors at length betrayed to me the secret. Miss Harley was a wonder of beauty, but she had but one leg, and on account of this imperfection she feared to become my wife lest I should esteem her the less for it. I resolved to become like her; thanks to you, I became so, I came with my wooden leg to London, and in the first place visited Miss Harley. It had been reported, and I myself had written to England, that by a fall from my horse I had broken my leg, which was consequently taken off. It was much regretted. Emilie fell into a swoon the first time she saw me. She was for a long time inconsolable, but now she is my wife. The first day after our marriage I entrusted to her the secret of what a sacrifice I had made in consequence of my wish to obtain her hand. She loves me now the more affectionately. O, my brave Thevenet, had I ten legs to loose, I would without a single contortion of feature, part with them for my Emilie. So long as I live I will be grateful towards you. Come to London; visit us; become acquainted with my wife; and then say I was a fool.

CHARLES TEMPLE."

Answer of Mr. Thevenet.

"SIR—I thank you for your valuable present, for so I must call it, because I cannot consider it pay for the little trouble I was at. I congratulate you on your marriage with a woman so worthy

of your affections. It is true a leg is much to loose, even for a beautiful, virtuous, and affectionate wife—but not too much. To gain possession of Eve, Adam was obliged to part with a rib; beautiful women have cost some men their heads.—But, after all, permit me to adhere to my former judgment. Truly, for the moment, you were correct, but with this difference—the correctness of my judgment was founded on long experience, (as every truth should be, which we are disposed to accept knowledge.) Sir, mind me, I lay a wager that after two years, you will repent that your leg was taken off above the knee. You will find that below the knee had been enough. After 3 years, you will be convinced that the loss of a foot had been sufficient. After 4 years, you will conclude that the sacrifice of the great toe, and after 5 years, of the little toe, had been too much. After 9 years, you will agree with me that the pairing of a nail had been enough. But I do not say this in prejudice of the merits of your charming wife. In my youth, I devoted myself to love, but I never parted with a leg—had I done so, I should, at this day, have said, Thevenet, thou was a fool.

"I have the honor to be yours, &c.

"LEWIS THEVENET."

In 1793, eleven years after, during the horrors of the Revolution, Thevenet, whom a person that envied his reputation caused to be suspected of aristocracy, fled to London to save himself from the guillotine. He enquired after Sir Charles Temple, and was shown his house. He made himself known and was received.—In an arm chair by the fire, surrounded by twenty newspapers, sat a corpulent man who could hardly stand up he was so unwieldy. Ah! welcome Mr. Thevenet! cried the corpulent man, who was no other than Sir Charles Temple, excuse me if I do not rise; this cursed leg is a hindrance to me in every thing. "You have come to see if your judgment was correct." "I come as a fugitive, and seek your protection." "You shall have it with pleasure. You must live with me from this day, for truly you are a wise man.—You must console me. Surely Thevenet, probably I had been an admiral of the blue, had not my wooden leg disqualified me for the service of my country. When I read the *Gazette*, the brown and the blue make me angry, because I can have nothing to do with them. Come, console me." "Your wife can do that better than I." "Say nothing of her—her wooden leg prevented her from dancing, so she took herself to cards and to fashions. There is no such thing as living peacefully with her." "What! was my judgment correct then?" "O, welcome, Thevenet, but be silent on that point. It was a silly adventure. Had I my leg again I would not now give the pairing of a nail. Between you and me, I was a fool, but keep this to yourself."

Moral Influence of Dress.—It is an observation I have always made, (altho' it may be perhaps considered a frivolous one,) that dress has a moral effect on mankind. Let any gentleman find himself with dirty boots, old surtouts, soiled neckcloth and a general negligence of dress, he will, in all probability, find a corresponding disposition to negligence of address. He may, in dishabille, curse and swear, and act roughly, and think roughly; but put the same man in full dress; powder him well, clasp a sword by his side, and give him an evening coat, breeches, and silk stockings; he will feel himself quite another person. To use the language of the blackguard, would then be out of character. He will talk smoothly, affect politeness, if he has it not, pique himself on good manners, and respect the women. Nor will the spell subside until, returning home, the old robe de chambre, (or its substitute, surtout) with other slovenly appendages, make him lose again his brief consciousness of being a gentleman. Some women mistake the very nature and purpose of dress. Glaring abroad, they are slatterns at home.—The husband detests in his spouse for what he is too apt to practice himself. He hates a dirty wife, she retorts upon a ruffianly husband, and each of them detests the other for neglect, which neither will take the trouble of avoiding.—[Sir John Burrough's Personal Sketches of his own Times.

A plain but excellent father had a son much given to the pleasures of the toilet, who, coming home in a new fashioned bang-up, with something less than a score of capes, was asked what kind of thatching he had on his shoulders. "Capes, only capes, father!" "So so," said the old man, passing his hand over them, "Cape Hatteras, Cape Henlopen, I suppose, and here," clapping his hand on his head, "is the right-house."—N. F. Cou.

Bursting a Hogshead.—It is justly affirmed by some writers on natural philosophy, that a certain quantity of water, however small, may be rendered capable of exerting a force equal to any assignable one, by increasing the height of the column and diminishing the base, on which it presses. Dr. Goldsmith observes, that he has seen a strong hogshead split in this manner. A small but strong tube of tin, twenty feet high, was inserted in the bung-hole of the hogshead, water was then poured into the tube till the hogshead was filled, and the water had reached within a foot of the top of the tin tube. By the pressure of this column of water, the hogshead burst with incredible force, and the water was scattered in every direction.

A useful Hint to Young Men.—For your own comfort, for your friends' solace, for the sake of your eventual prosperity, cultivate a strict and manly habit of economy. It is impossible to raise a good character without it. And this one single article, economy, connected with moderate talents, will recommend you to all from whom you may wish confidence or expect remuneration. Assistance, should you need it, will not be withheld, if it is known that your care of personal expense is correct.

Women's thoughts are ever turned upon appearing amiable to the other sex. They talk, and move, and smile, with a design upon us; every feature of their faces, every part of their dress, is filled with snares and allurements. There would be no such animals as prudes or coquettes in the world, were there not such an animal as man. In short, it is the male that gives charms to womankind, that produces an air in their faces, a grace in their motions, a softness in their voices, and a delicacy in their complexions.

As this mutual regard between the two sexes tends to the improvement of each of them, we may observe, that men are apt to degenerate into rough and brutal natures, who live as if there were no such things as women in the world; as, on the contrary, women who have an indifference or aversion for their counterparts in human nature, are generally sour and unamiable, sluttish and censorious.

Addison.

A Lady's valuables.—When the Dutchess of Kingston wished to be received at the court of Berlin, she got the Russian minister there to mention her intentions to his Prussian majesty; and to tell him at the same time, that her fortune was at Rome, her bank at Venice, but that her wealth was at Berlin. Immediately on hearing this, the king sarcastically replied, "I beg, sir, you will give my compliments to her Grace, and inform her, that I am sorry we are only intrusted with the very worst part of her property."

Origin of Stander.—Mother Jasper told me, that she heard Greatwood's wife say that John Hartstone's aunt mentioned to her, that Mrs. Trusty was present when Mrs. Parkham said Capt. Hartwell's cousin, thought Ensign Dolittle's sister believed, that old Miss Oxby recollects, that Sam. Trifle's better half had told Mrs. Spaulding that she heard John Brinner's woman say that her mother told her, that she heard her grandfather say—that Mrs. Garden had two husbands!!!

TO THE SCEPTICS AND INFIDELS OF THE AGE.

If you can discover to the rising generation, a better religion than the Christian, one that will more effectually animate their hopes, and subdue their passions, make them better men, or better members of society, we importune you to publish it for their advantage; but till you can do that, we beg of you, not to give the reigns to their passions, by instilling into their unsuspecting minds your pernicious prejudices: even now men scruple not, by their lawless lust, to ruin the repose of private families, and to fix a stain of infamy on the noblest: even now they hesitate not, in lifting up a murderous arm against the life of their friend, or against their own, as often as the fever of intemperance stimulates their resentment, or the satiety of an useless life excites their despondency: even now, whilst we are persuaded of a resurrection from the dead, and of a Judgment to come, we find it difficult enough to resist the solicitations of sense, and to escape unspotted from the licentious manners of the world. But what will become of our virtue, what of the consequent peace and happiness of society, if you persuade us, that there are no such things? in two words,—you may ruin yourselves by your attempt, and you will certainly ruin your country by your success.

The main stress of your objections rests not upon the insufficiency of the external evidence to the truth of Christianity; for few of you, though you may become the ornaments of the senate, or of the bar, have ever employed an hour in its examination? but it rests upon the difficulty of the doctrines contained in the New Testament: they exceed, you

say, your comprehension; and you felicitate yourselves, that you are not yet arrived at the true standard of orthodox faith,—*credo quia impossibile*. You think, it would be taking a superfluous trouble, to inquire into the nature of the external proofs, by which Christianity is established; since, in your opinion, the book itself carries with it its own refutation. A gentleman as acute, probably, as any of you; and who once believed, perhaps, as little as any of you, has drawn a quite different conclusion from the perusal of the New Testament; his book (however exceptionable it may be thought in some particular parts) exhibits not only a distinguished triumph of reason over prejudice, of Christianity over deism; but it exhibits, what is infinitely more rare, the character of a man, who has had courage and candour enough to acknowledge it.

But what if there should be some incomprehensible doctrines in the Christian religion; some circumstances, which in their causes, or their consequences, surpass the reach of human reason; are they to be rejected upon that account? You are, or would be thought men of reading, and knowledge, and enlarged understandings; weigh the matter fairly; and consider whether revealed religion be not, in this respect, just upon the same footing, with every other object of your contemplation. Even in mathematics, the science of demonstration itself, though you get over its first principles, and learn to digest the idea of a point without parts, a line without breadth, and a surface without thickness; yet you will find yourselves at a loss to comprehend the perpetual approximation of lines, which can never meet; the doctrine of incommensurables, and of an infinity of infinites, each infinitely greater, or infinitely less, not only than any infinites quantity, but than each other. In physics, you cannot comprehend the primary cause of any thing; not of the light, by which you see; nor of the elasticity of the air, by which you hear; nor of the fire by which you are warmed. In physiology, you cannot tell, what first gave motion to the heart; nor what continues it; nor why its motion is less voluntary, than that of the lungs; nor why you are able to move your arm, to the right or left, by a simple volition: you cannot explain the cause of animal heat; nor comprehend the principle, by which your body was at first formed, nor by which it is sustained, nor by which it will be reduced to earth. In natural religion, you cannot comprehend the eternity or omnipresence of the Deity; nor easily understand how his prescience can be consistent with his government of moral agents; nor why he did not make his creatures equally perfect; nor why he did not create them sooner: in short, you cannot look into any branch of knowledge, but you will meet with subjects above your comprehension.

Infidelity is a rank weed; it is nurtured by our vices, and cannot be plucked up as easily, as it may be planted: your difficulties, with respect to revelation, may have first arisen from your own reflection on the religious indifference of those, whom, from your earliest infancy, you have been accustomed to revere and imitate; domestic irreligion may have made you willing hearers of libertine conversation; and the uniform prejudices of the world, may have finished the business at a very early age; and left you to wander through life without a principle to direct your conduct, and to die without hope. We are far from wishing you to trust the word of the clergy for the truth of your religion; we beg of you to examine it to the bottom, to try it, to prove it, and not to hold it fast unless you find it good. Till you are disposed to undertake this task, it becomes you to consider with great seriousness and attention, whether it can be for your interest to esteem a few witty sarcasms, or metaphysical subtleties, or ignorant misrepresentations, or unwarranted assertions, as unanswerable arguments against revelation; and a very slight reflection will convince you, that it will certainly be for your reputation, to employ the flippancy of your rhetoric, and the poignancy of your ridicule, upon any subject, rather than the subject of religion.

I take my leave with recommending to your notice, the advice which Mr. Locke gave to a young man, who was desirous of becoming acquainted with the doctrines of the Christian religion. Study the holy scripture, especially the New Testament: therein are contained the words of eternal life.—It has God for its author; Salvation for its end, and Truth without any mixture of error for its matter.

Religion is the best armour of the world, but the worst cloak.